



**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for
general distribution)

AI Index: ASA 21/32/86
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Further information on UA 290/86 (ASA 21/30/86 2 October, ASA
21/31/86 6 October) - Death Penalty

INDONESIA: SUPONO Marsudidjojo Colonel SUDIONO
BONO Walujo roeslan WIDJAJASTRA
SJAM Kamaruzaman Iskander SUBETKI
SOEKATNO Asep SURYAMAN
Satar SURYANTO
Anastasius BUANG

and also: Amar HANAFIAH
Abdullah ALIHAMI
KAMIL
Suyono WIROATMODJO
Tamuri HIDAYAT

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The Indonesian government has confirmed the execution of nine prisoners sentenced to death in connection with a coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965. The nine are Bono Walujo, aged 63, Supono "Pono" Marsudidjojo, aged 65, Sjam Kamaruzaman, aged 61, Colonel Sudiyono, aged 61, Amar Hanafiah, aged 65, Abdullah Alihami, Kamil, aged 58, Suyono Wiroatmodjo and Tamuri Hidayat, aged 61. All are believed to have been executed between the last week in September 1986 and the first week in October 1986 after having been in prison for over 15 years and after having been sentenced to death in special military courts in which there was no right to appeal.

Supono, Bono, Sjam and Colonel Sudiyono had been detained in Cipinang Prison in Jakarta. Amar Hanafiah, former provincial secretary of the Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), Indonesian Communist Party, in South Kalimantan was arrested in Banjarmasin, Kalimantan, in late 1965 and was sentenced to death in 1967. He was married with seven children. Abdullah Alihami had been a member of the PKI Central Committee and secretary of the PKI Provincial Committee in Riau, Sumatra. He was arrested in Pekanbaru, Riau, in 1967 and was detained in Padang, West Sumatra, at the time of his execution. Kamil, a lieutenant with the Indonesian army in Central Java at the time of the coup attempt, is believed to have been charged with having killed two senior officers in connection with the coup attempt. He was arrested on 12 October 1965 and sentenced to death in May 1967. He had been detained in Nusakambangan Prison, Central Java. Suyono Wiroatmodjo was alleged to have been the deputy head of the PKI's "Special Bureau" in North Sumatra. He was probably arrested in late 1965; his trial took place in October 1966. He had been detained in Medan, North Sumatra. Tamuri Hidayat was believed to have been a leader of the PKI in Bali, and at the time of the coup attempt was a retired army lieutenant. He was arrested in Surabaya, East Java, in September 1966 and was reported to have been tortured during interrogation. He was sentenced to death in September 1967 and had been detained in Grobogan Prison, Bali. He was married with six children.

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☎ 01-833 1771 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for the international protection of human rights. It seeks the *release* of men and women detained anywhere because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed *prisoners of conscience*. It works for *fair and prompt trials* for all *political prisoners* and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial. It opposes the *death penalty* and *torture* or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of *all prisoners*

Amnesty International has repeatedly urged the Indonesian government to halt all planned executions and commute all death sentences. It is opposed to the death penalty in all cases as a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Further recommended action: Please continue to send appeals:

- expressing concern about the executions of these nine prisoners
- stating your opposition to the death penalty for all prisoners, political and criminal alike, on the grounds that it constitutes a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- urging that all death sentences be commuted

APPEALS TO:

President Soeharto
Bina Graha Jl. Veteran 17
Jakarta, Indonesia

Telegrams to: President
Soeharto, Jakarta, Indonesia

General Benny Murdani
Department Pertahanan Keamanan
Jl. Merdeka Barat 13/14
Jakarta, Indonesia

(Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces)

Telegrams to: Gen. Murdani, HANKAM,
Jakarta, Indonesia

Copies to any of the following:

- home government members of parliament
- home government embassies in Jakarta
- local press
- diplomatic representatives of Indonesia in your country.

Please check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 17 November 1986.

— Please take action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the recommended action. If possible, send a telegram or express letter immediately to one or more of the addresses given. Other letters can be sent afterwards.

— Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

— The name of Amnesty International may be used, although letters written in a private or personal capacity may be more effective.

— Copies of appeals should be sent to relevant diplomatic representatives in your country.

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the ill-treatment of prisoners. An appeal is issued when Amnesty International believes it has received reliable and accurate information in such cases. It is not always possible to verify all details independently and in some instances the situation outlined in the appeal may change. Urgent Action participants are always notified of any significant new facts.

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's Urgent Action coordinator or direct to the Campaign and Membership Department of the International Secretariat. If appropriate, thank the official who has replied and ask to be kept informed about the case.